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Ottawa, Canada

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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Effort to spread racism

The September 11, 1976 issue of Weekend Magazine distributed with millions of weekend editions of Canadian newspapers published an article by Doug Collins of Vancouver Sun that spreads the venom of racism in the minds of onbiased Canadians. Here are some excerpts from it, in case you missed. Also see the editorial in this issue and a suggested course of action on Page 7.

The article entitled "Fear and Loathing in the Canadian Mosaic" starts with some unbelievable incidents and the author says:

"I didn't bother to check out what he said. Such stories are common in Vancouver." You hear them whenever immigration is discussed on the local hot-line shows, or even when it isn't.

"There is a least a germ of truth in these stories, but whether or not they are true is beside the point. The fact is that Ottawa's open immigration policies have engendered enormous hatred in this country. Tolerance of the wave of colored immigrants is rapidly disappearing, especially in large cities."

"The influex from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean has become the dominant feature of our immigration pattern. Annual numbers from those areas now run at about 50 percent of total immigration, and immigration from Europe is down to 38 percent. During 1975, nearly 90,000 non-whites entered. That is within an inch of the numbers the British were admitting from the "colored Commonwealth" before they passed restrictive legislation in 1962.

For the past five years, countries like India, Jamaica, Guyana, Hong Kong, the Philippines and, most recently, South Korea, have replaced France, Germany, and other European countries in the list of the "top 10" sending immigrants to Canada. Immigration from Latin America has also increased greatly. From 1945 to 1967, we accepted only 35,000. Since 1967, we have accepted 59,000, and the policy is to attract many more in the hope they will settle in Quebec, presumably because they will be assimilated easily.

This influx from what the department of immigration delicately labels "untraditional sources" causes alarm at many levels, not just on Archie Bunker's street in New Westminster."

"Anyone naive enough to think that the massive cultural and racial mix we are heading toward is good, or at least harmless, should look at the European experience. Race disturbances have shaken Holland, France, and Britain. Once "tolerant," the British now have a national race crisis on their hands. About two million immigrants have moved in from India, Pakistan and the West Indies. In June, five men were killed in race riots, and as **The Observer** noted, "there is a time bomb ticking away."

"Ottawa doesn't want to hear the message from Britain, which is not surprising, since it doesn't even want to hear the message from Canada. During the green paper discussion last year, 60 percent of all letters and briefs received by the committee from individuals either favoured stopping all immigration, or all non-white immigration."

"A similar picture was drawn in a poll conducted last year for the Canadian Television Network. CTV claimed it was the most extensive survey ever undertaken by a private body, and it showed that 68 percent of Canadians want an immigration policy based on national origins. Seventy-six percent would accept an internal passport system to control illegal immigration. Forty-eight percent see present immigration policies as a threat to their way of life.

Despite obvious signs, Ottawa's course is set. Trudeau is dedicated to universal immigration."

"In short, the world is to be stuffed down Canada's throat, whether we choke on it or not."

The article also shows a picture of a Chinese, a Black and a Pakistani woman and three children. Incidentally the Pakistani's profession is astrology!

Prof. Edward Lavalle and his colleagues of Shastri - Indo- Canadian Institute's Summer Programme - 1976, sharing a joke with Kumaris Kausalya Ramani and Vidya Ramani who gave a Bharatanatyam performance which was arranged by Indo- Canada Association, Madras.

Children to be educated on population

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar Indian children will shortly be given education in population increase and its effects on the economy and health of the nation.

The national Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is formulating a number of recommendations for considerations by state governments in this regard. A new work book for population education through "the discovery approach" has already been devised with help from UNESCO and it would shortly be introduced in eight centres on an experimental basis.

The book, meant for children aged 13-14, first puts the questions and then the answers, both supplemented with figures. It touches both the economic and health aspects. Of the eight centres selected, three are urban, three are rural and two tribal. A spokesman of the NCERT said that UNESCO had given an assistance of about Rs 40,000 for the experiment.

The colourful workbook would be accompanied by a manual giving the teachers background information, source of material and hints to try out and use the information in actual classroom conditions.

Measures on Gujarat, Kerala approved

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar Parliament gave its approval to the extension of President's rule in Gujarat and the tenure of the Kerala Assembly, both for a period of six months.

The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha (Lower House and Upper House) had passed the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of duration) Second Amendment Bill and the statutory resolution respectively.

President's rule in Gujarat for another six months "is necessary in the interest of the people of the State" the minister said.

President's rule was imposed in Gujarat following the fall of Chimanbai Patel's coalition ministry six months ago.

Uranium in Karnataka

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar "Promising occurrences" of uranium had been located in the vicinity of Kalasapura and Devagondanahalli villages of Chikkamagalur district in the southern state of Karnataka.

Informing the Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said "some indications" of uranium had been found near Bejeshwar, Kemtrasaur and Ingedinala localities in Tehri district of Uttar Pradesh.

"The occurrences are being investigated in details by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy. The potentialities of the areas will be known on completion of the investigations," the Prime Minister said.

Canadian officials recommend aid

Ottawa, Sept. 14 (Samachar): An inter-departmental committee has recommended resumption of Canadian economic assistance to India.

The recommendation, it is understood, has been made to the federal Cabinet after a thorough examination of the subject. Canadian economic assistance to India has remained suspended for more than two years.

The committee consists of senior officials of the Canadian International Development Agency, the departments of External Affairs, Finance and Industry and the Treasury Board.

The Canadian Cabinet is expected to take a decision on the recommendations this month.

Food imports to be stopped

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar India may stop importing food from next year with an expected food production touching an all time high of 119 million tonnes in the current season.

The Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, A.P. Shinde, told the Lok Sabha, that the government of India had taken a firm decision in June this year to stop import of foodgrains.

Hindi world language

Moka, (Mauritius), Sept. 12 (Samachar): The second World Hindi Convention opened here with the assertion by Mauritius Prime Minister, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam that "it gives one sense of pride to belong to the vast Hindi family and to realise that Hindi is the third largest spoken laguage in the world."

Inaugurating the three-day deliberations of the convention, Sir Seewoosagur said he looked upon Hindi as a language of love and unity. Hindi had always been a people's language. It had been always a vehicle of message of freedom and opposition to cultural slavery. It had made valuable contribution to the independence of both India and Mauritius.

Presiding over the inaugural session, India's Health Minister and leader of the Indian delegation, Dr. Karan Singh said Hindi was on the march forward taking its right place as a recognized world language. It had already been adopted by UNESCO and there could be no doubt that it would one day become a United Nations language too. This put special responsibility on Hindi literatures.

Hindi not at the cost of other languages

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that Hindi is to progress not at the cost of any other language but by taking it along with it, hand in hand like the members of a family.

In a message in Hindi, to the World Hindi Convention opening at Port Louis, Mauritius, she said: "Hindi is one of the world's greatest and richest languages. The language has grown and its literature has developed significantly in India as also abroad, during the freedom struggle and after we attained Independence. Today, Hindi is taught in the universities of many countries.

Best of all!

New Delhi Sept.14 (Samachar) "My best teacher was my father," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said.

At a Teachers Day conference here, she spoke of the excellent relationship she had with her teachers and said that there was hardly any teacher with whom she had not been in correspondence as long as the teacher lived. "Maybe I was fortunate in having good teaches."

But her best teacher, she said amid applause, had been her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. He had taught her many things but his greatest lesson had been that a human being had to learn from others all through his life.

This is the attitude the teachers must instil in the minds of their students, Mrs. Gandhi said.

Kidney bank to open

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar) An Australian medical team is developing a new technique of freezing kidneys, so that they can be preserved for long periods.

They hope, within the next 30 months, to be able to set up a frozen kidney transpiant bank, which would allow doctors to choose the best-matched kidney for the patient, rather than relying on whatever donor is immediately available.

As yet, no frozen kidney has been successfully transplanted as under normal freezing techniques the kidney disrupts and dies.

The team from Queensland university, led by Prof. Gordon Clune, has been working on a substance called dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSCO) — which prevents disruption.

DEATHS

KHANDEKAR

Sangli, (Maharashtra), Sept. 13 (Samachar): V. S. Khandekar, the Marathi novelist and Jnanpith Award winner, died in Wanless Hospital at Miraj, near here. He was 79.

Mr. Khandekar is survived by a son and four daughters.

The writer, who had been honoured with Padma Bhushan, was admitted to hospital after cerebral haemorrhage.

Born in Shiroda in Sawantwadi taluka of Ratnagiri district, (Maharashtra), Mr. Khandekar was the recepient of many State and National literary honours.

But the one that crowned his literary career was the Jnanapith award for 1974 for his literary work "Yayati" based on mythology but having relevance to the present day.

Earlier, in 1960 he received the Akademi award for the same book from Jawaharlal Nehru. Khandekar's favourite work, however, was "Ulka". In the backdrop of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, "Ulka" discussed the aspirations and struggles of a well-educated woman fighting against injustice social and political.

ISLAM

Dacca, Sept. 10 (Samachar): Rebel poet Kazi Nazrul Islam died at the post-graduate hospital here. He was 77.

The Bangladesh President, Jusitce A. M. Sayem, rushed to the hospital on hearing the news of the poet's death.

Kazi Nazrul Islam was buried with full state honours in the afternoon in Dacca University premises. A 21-gun salute boomed and the bugle sounded the last post before the body was placed in the grave.

The poet, whose family is in West Bengal, went to Bangladesh in 1972 after the liberation and the government conferred Bangladesh citizenship on him. The poet was honoured with Ekushey Padak, the highest literary award of the country last year.

The "courageous, rebel eternal poet" Kazi Nazrul Islam was born on May, 1899, at Churlia village, Burdwan district, Bengal, in the hereditary Muslim jurisconsultant family of Kazi Faquir Mohammed.

RAI

Madras, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Dr. K. M. Rai, professor Emeritus of Radiology died at his residence. He was 76.

Dr. Rai was a pioneer in radiology. He was one of the earlier presidents of the Indian Radiological Association. Recipient of several national and international awards, Dr. Rai is survived by his wife, daughter and three sons.

Parliament competent to amend

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar The Law Minister, H. R. Gokhale reasserted in the Lok Sabha (Lower House)

that parliament was competent to amend every article of the Constitution. He did not agree with the view that the "so-called, non-existent basic features" of the Constitution or even the preamble were not capable of being amended.

The minister said that the Supreme Court which had held that Parliament could not change the basic features of the constitution," has not told us what the basic features are."

Mr. Gokhale was replying to objections raised by some opposition members to the introduction of the comprehensive 44th constitution Amendment Bill.

Profits for banks increase

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar Indian banks have spread out to more countries in the past three years and made good progress both in the mobilization of deposits and lending resulting in increased profits.

There were 79 branches of Indian banks in 20 countries on July 31 last as against 47 branches in 17 countries in 1973.

Deposits and advances of the foreign branches of Indian banks had risen to Rs. 680 crores and Rs. 612 crores respectively in 1975 as against Rs. 261 crores and Rs. 219 crores in 1973.

Britain, Malaysia, Hongkong, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Mauritius, Kenya, Uganda, Thailand, and Nigeria are among the countries where Indian banks have their branches.

Opium export

India, the only country exporting licit opium, sold 1,825 tonnes of the commodity in the last two years.

The Minister for Revenue and Banking, Pranab Mukherjee told the Rajya Sabha, upper house of Parliament, August 24 that the anticipated export during 1975-76 was 990 tonnes.

Pak traders interested in Indian goods

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar A large number of Pakistani traders have shown interest in importing Indian consumer items, motor spare parts, chemicals and drugs.

According to a spokesman of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce, the Pakistani traders had made inquiries from various business chambers and firms in India.

These traders were also seeking links for exporting Pakistani items to India, particularly canvas, drugs, and dried fruits.

The spokesman said the trade inquiries related to those consumer items that are in short supply in Pakistan. These inlude sanitary wares, air conditioners, refrigerators, electric bulbs and tubes, tape recorders, china and porcelain table wares, aluminium and enamelled wash basins and sinks, dry batteries and some electronic gadgets.

Cooperation among poor nations

New Delhi, Sept.14(Samachar): The Union Agriculture Minister, Jagjivan Ram called for increased cooperation among developing nations for speedier agriculture development "to reduce poverty and hunger which has the most deliberating effect on human development."

Mr.Ram was inaugurating a regional programme on management of agriculture, jointly organised by the UN Economic and social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UN Asian Centre for development Administratin and the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

Agricultural policies, Mr.Ram said, would have to be so devised that they fulfilled the demands of overall development. The new approach to growth should be oriented to reduce poverty and hunger.

Agricultural administrators from nine Asian countries are attending the two-week meet. Mr.Ram saind the programme was important in that people in Asia had begun to feel the imperative need for collaboration and cooperation in economic programmes so that benefits from trade and commece might be maximised, thereby contributing towards the development of a new international economic order.

China's advice to Dacca

New Delhi, Sept. 10 (Samachar China has advised Bangladesh that Dacca "has no reasons to fear the consequences of the Farakka barrage." Chinese water experts have clearly stated that Bangladesh has enough water resources and solution "lies in a planned storage of the water and its proper distribution."

This advise by China was revealed in an influential Bangladesh newspaper, "Haq katha". The paper, owned by Maurlana Bhashani, in an editorial, disclosed the Chinese had advised the Dacca Government that if Bangladesh was able to solve this problem without foreign help, it would help in the restoration of the nation's self-confidence.

Rise in soap exports

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar) India's exports of soaps and detergents witnessed a substantial growth to reach the Rs 45.49 million (about $5.65 million) level in 1975-76, against Rs 16.55 million (about $2.7 million) in the previous year.

Soap exports stood at Rs 9.23 million (about $1.15 million) while those of surface acting agents and washing preparations including synthetic detergents amounted to Rs 34.19 million (about $4.27 million), according to an official release.

The Soviet Union has been the most important market for synthetic detergents with its offtake in 1975-76 at Rs 30.42 million (about $3.80 million).

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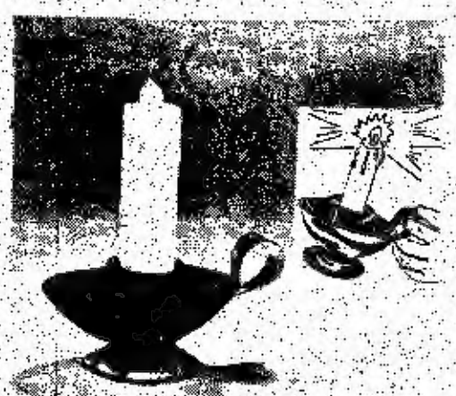

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Charges against Karunanidhi

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar) The special investigation agencies of the Central and State Governments whose setvices are being utilized by the Sarkaria Commission have completed their investigations of almost all the 28 allegations being inquired by the commission.

Reports relating to investigation of nine allegations have been received by the Commission so far and others are expected to be received by September 15.

Justice R. S. Sarkaria of the Supreme Court constituting the one-man Commission, is inquiring into allegations of corruption and misuse of official position against the former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, M. Karunanidhi and others.

The Commission will decide at its next session whether to summon any witness for oral examination and cross- examination. It may hold day-to-day sitting if necessary after the regular inquiry starts.

Ghaffar Khan released

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the frontier Gandhi, has been released after over two years of detention in Pakistan, according to Radio Pakistan.

Restrictions were placed on the octogenarian leader on March 10, 1974, under the Defence of Pakistan Rules. His movements were restricted to his home village of Utmanzai in Peshawar district.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who returned to Pakistan in 1972 after eight years of self-imposed exile in Afghanistan, has been keeping indifferent health for quite some time.

Repairs to Qutab minar

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar) Faults repairs carried out during the British days and faults in the original construction are posing a complex problem to the experts of the Archaeological Survey of India engaged in repairing Qutab Minar.

The 72.5 metre-high Qutab Minar was built in 1206 by Qutabuddin Aibak, the first Muslim Sultan of Delhi.

A tower from where the prayer call is given, the Minar forms part of the Quwattul Islam (Might of Islam) Mosque.

In the repairs done in the last century and between 1910-15, iron dowels were used to join stones, apparently to save cost. These dowels rusted with time and cracked the stones they were meant to join. Rain water seeped in and enlarged the cracks.

Experts say that the 12th century monument had been repaired only on the surface and the cracks and crevices inside had been left to widen further. Stone slabs of only 4 cm thickness were used and often the colour of the slabs did not match that of the Minar. The difference in the thickness of the outer surface also led to further cracks and bulges.

Praise for public sector workers

New Delhi, Sept.15 (Samachar) Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that the industrial workers in general and employees of public sector enterprises in particular, have enabled our production to register impressive increases during the last 12 months.

"They have rejected the provocations of those who wanted to paralyse Government", Mrs. Gandhi said in a message for the Uttar Pradesh State Trade Union Congress conference.

The gains that the country had made, the Prime Minister said, had strengthened its capacity to fight the long-term battle against poverty and inequality.

Hope for Pak refugees

New Delhi, Sept.14(Samachar): Ram Niwa Mirdha, Minister of State for Supply and Rehabilitation, has expressed the hope that with the present shift in relations between India and Pakistan, conditions will be created in Pakistan for Pakistani refugees in India to go back in an atmosphere of safety and honour.

Mr.Mirdha, who was addressing a news conference, said that Pakistan was committed to take back the refugees who came to India in the wake of the 1971 conflict and out of the total 75,000 persons who had crossed into Rajasthan and Gujarat, about 24,000 had already gone back.

Presently, he said, there were about 5,000 refugees in Rajasthan and 9,000 in Gujarat.

India's export target

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar India's foreign trade secretary P.C. Alexander said that with the recovery from the recessionary phase gaining momentum in its traditional markets, India's 1976 export target of Rs 4,350 to 4,500 crores would seem "modest".

Mr. Alexander noted that the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects the developed countries as a group to achieve an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent in 1976 up from 1.3 percent of last year.

The US, which last year figured as India's most important trading partner, is likely in 1976 to achieve a growth rate of seven percent, Dr. Alexander pointed out in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

Gulf countries and the rapidly industrializing countries of the Middle East, which are important markets to Indian goods, have also high growth targets and potential. He emphasised that the significant export achievements of last year were possible inspite of the fact that some of the traditional trading partners of India in the industrialized world were passing through a recessionary phase.

Saxby's hope

Calcutta, Sept. 14 (Samachar): The U.S. Ambassador to India, William Saxby, said here that Indo-U.S. "ties will improve" and trade between the two countries would rise this year with increased imports from India.

Speaking to newsmen during a brief halt on his way to Delhi from Rangoon, he said that the Indo-U.S. commission would have its second meeting in Delhi this winter after the U.S. elections in November.

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RACIST MESSAGE

Last weekend, the Weekend Magazine distributed with a few million copies of Canadian newspapers contained an article "Fear and Loathing in the Canadian Mosaic" by Doug Collins (reportedly to be a British immigrant), a columnist with the Vancouver Sun. The article as seen from excerpts printed elsewhere, in our considered opinion, is an attempt to spread the venom of racism into the minds of the vast majority of Canadians who are not racists.

A small minority of Canadians headed by Western Guards in Toronto have been trying to do this for quite some time. They have received cooperation, in the past, from Bell Canada in having a racist message played to everyone who dials a number, from a Prairie M.P. Steve Paproski who received a stern rebuke from his own party for making comments described to be racist in the Parliament, and from B.C. M.P. Ron Huntington who made statements prejudicial to visible minority groups.

Apart from a CTV survey on immigrants based on a highly-biased sample, this is the second time the media played such a major mischief on Canadians — of course barring the usual and prejudicial articles in the Toronto Daily Star, Toronto Sun and a couple of western newspapers The article in question is directed against all visible minority groups whether Chinese or Japanese, East Indian or West Indian, Pakistani or Filippino , Korean or Kenyan. This is perhaps a good occasion for all visible minority groups to raise their voice, in unision with unity of purpose, united under a common program.

A small minority of Canadians (or British immigrants) have no business to pedal racism in this country. This country, which is as much ours as of the racist-minded people who live here, should not unnecessarily be made a place where racial tensions result in unpleasant incidents. The small minority which indulges in spreading the message of racism should be stopped, and stopped now, whatever the costs may be.

We urge our readers to follow the course of action outlined elsewhere.

Have pride in being Indian -Mrs.Gandhi

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had recently replied to questions from "India Weekly," London. One of the questions asked was if she would like to say something as to how Indians living or settled abroad and friends of India could be of some help in advancing the cause of India during the present crucial phase of India's development?

Answering the question, Mrs. Gandhi had said that she would like Indians abroad to have self-confidence and pride in being Indian. The Prime Minister said: "No people are given to so much of self-criticism as Indians. Many of our educated people have a habit of looking at India through foreign eyes. Those residing abroad do not always realize how dependent they are on reports and interpretations appearing in foreign newspapers and books. They should ask themselves why these foreigners' forecasts go wrong so consistently. India has steadily been gaining strength to solve its problems, and problems are being solved one by one. This growing strength had led to the recent attacks on India. I should like Indians abroad to understand this basic fact."

Beas project nearing completion

India's largest hydro-electric tunnelling Project, the Beas Project, is fast approaching completion. It is out to beat the target date of June 1977. And the Project is unique in many ways. How?

It is an overall plan for optimum of 3 Indus rivers--the Sutlej, The Beas and the Ravi. 'It is a gigantic project and a stupendous task, the kind of work never before undertaken departmentally' says the Project General Manager, Major-General T.V. Jagannathan.

In order to meet the dead-line and to instill a sense of urgency, the Project manager has introduced a novel clock. It does not show the hour of the day, but the number of days left to complete the project.(AJS)

Letters

National association and community involvement

The recently concluded founding convention in Ottawa of the National Association of Canadians with Origins in India is a step in the right direction. None can dispute that Indo-Canadians do need a national voice.

However while we fight for our rights and seek just demands let us not forget that we have duties too. Kennedy's famous quotation is worth repeating, "Ask not what the country can do for you but what you can do for the country."

Indo-Canadians must make an active commitment to Canada. Paying taxes and being honest citizens is not enough. We must be involved and visible in community activities and social work in Canada for other Canadians.

I do hope the recently foanded organization will devote some of its time to such activities. Desk thumping oratory and banner displaying processions will not get us too far.

Dr. Harsha Dehejia
Ottawa.

Constitutional changes introduced

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar) A comprehensive Bill to amend the Constitution providing for, among other things, the fundamental duties of citizens, extension of the duration of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and state legislatures from five to six years, establishment of administrative tribunals and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the statutory validity of Central laws was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Law Minister, H. R. Gokhale.

The bill has as many as 59 clauses.

The Bill makes it explicit that the "President shall be bound by the advice of the council of Ministers.

One of the amendment seeks to enable the President to proclaim emergency in respect of a part of the country or, as the case may be, restrict proclamation of emergency mac respect of the country as a whole or a part of the country.

'Anti-national' parties are to be banned, and 'anti-national activities' are clearly defined. Defence of the counry and national service form part of a ten-point code of fundamental duties to be imposed on citizens. Free legal aid, workers participation in industrial management and wild life and opportunities for children's growth in freedom and dignity have been made new directive principles of state policy.

India to be declared a "sovereign socialist secular Democratic Republic."

Parliament may be reconvened in seven weeks to consider the comprehensive amendments to the constitution, Swaran Singh, Chairman of the congress committee on constitutional changes.

India cashes on bicycle boom

By A. J. Singh.

The poor man's car in India, the bicycle, is outselling cars in the West. As a reaction to gas pollution, many countries in Europe and America are witnessing the bicycle boom. And India is cashing in on it.

During 1956-7 India exported bicycles worth Rs 3 lakhs. By 1966-7, it had touched Rs. 1 crore mark. However, during 1975-6, it is roughly estimated to be at Rs 25 crores --the III largest export out of 30 engineering goods. This comes up to 7 percent of the total engineering exports, as against 1 percent 11 years ago. The Indian bicycle and its components are exported to over 40 countries like the U.S.A. EEC, Iran, Nigeria, Indonesia and so on. India produces about 2.5 million bicycles every year. It ranks iii, coming below Japan and Soviet Union in their production. The expansion of bicycle factories been phonomenal. For ex:Atlas cycle, Industry at Sonepat, Haryana, was producing only 13,000 bikes annually 10 years ago. Now it stand at 7 lakhs. i.e., 1 bicycle every 30 seconds. Its export earnings have zoomed up from Rs 1 crore to Rs 20 crores in 20 years India has great scope for exporting bicycles to the U.S.

Hence an export target of Rs 16.82 crores for 1978-9 will be attained easily. In addition, countries like Britain, Italy, West Germany, and Japan are likely to import more bicycles from India. The industry in these countries is geared to producing sophisticated items, leaving unsophisticated items like the bicycles to countries like India.

The difficulties of this country for competing in global market relates to high ocean-freight rates. Efforts are under way to reduce these rates by the shipping lines. Once this happens, the exports will touch new heights.

JOURNEY

Arun K. Podder

I saw you.
I saw you getting off that boat on
on the bank of Mayurakshi.
The boat, they said, came from a far
off land, the land of eternal Spring.
Your face tired but laced with calm,
drenched in the loveliness
of the morning dew.
Your hair unmanageable like hungry youth,
thick and dark lik the Eucalyptus
forest struck by lunar eclipse.
I wish I could hide my face when I am
in fear or shame.

With belongings more than the weight
of your slender figure you stumbled
on my feet, nay, on the rocks of time.
Embarassed, with sorrowful smile you
rushed through waves of whispers to
destination unknown.

The tragedy of our fate.
You end your journey where
in vain I begin.

*Rendered in English by the poet from the original written in Bengali.

Mukesh

The sudden demise of Shri Mukesh has come as a shock to Hindustani music lovers all over the world. His departure from the scene is bound to cause a definite vacuum in the Indian film world and his absence would be felt for a long time.

During his last public appearance at Lata-Mukesh show which happened to be at The O'Keefe Centre in Toronto on August 22, Mukesh spoke very highly of Lata Mangeshker for her contribution in bringing respectability to singing as a profession. Mukesh's own contribution to film music cannot be undermined.

Mukesh had a unique voice and this fact has been universally accepted. His voice had a great depth and the message in each of his songs was spontaneous. His singing was clear, effortless and had a touch of emotion.

Those who had the good fortune of hearing Mukesh in person would remember him as a pleasant man, endowed with a great sense of humour. His rapport with his audiences was established with utmost ease.

Mukesh is no more in our midst but his voice will continue to reach millions all over the globe. In the history of Indian film music, Mukesh is destined to attain a prominent place for all the time to come.

Y. Chada
Toronto

Hijack ends

LAHORE, Pakistan — Paxistani police end a 21-hour waiting game and stormed a hijacked Indian Airlines jet at Lahore airport, capturing six skyjackers and freeing seven crew members who had been held hostage recently.

The 71 passengers aboard the Boeing 737, commandered while on a domestic flight over India, had been released earlier. There were no injuries reported among the pasengers and crew.

It was not known if any of the hijackers or police were hurt.

The official Pakistan Times identified the hijackers, who were armed with pistols and grenades, as Indians who wanted to fly to Saudi Arabia although the pilot said they had originally demanded to be taken to Libya.

Officials said the 20-hour takeover ended safely due to the personal intervention of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who called his cabinet into emergency session and kept in direct contact with the Indian government.

[A.P.]

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Dr. Harsha Dehejia
Ottawa.

Mukesh

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[A.P.]

The brain drain

By Dr. Vinod Mehta

Western scholars explain the phenomenon of brain drain as a case of international migration. Just as people move within the country to better their prospects so also they move between countries so that they can be more successful in their vocations. Thus, according to them, it is nothing but ordinary migration which has been going on for ages.

However, the new generation of economists of the developing countries reject this thesis and regard the movement of highly skilled manpower as a case of brain drain or of reverse transfer of technology. Monetary considerations, job satisfaction, lure of higher standard of living, unemployment etc. play a dominant role in one's decisions to migrate to another country at the individual level. Yet economists of the developing countries have pointed out that much of it is induced migration. For example, highly qualified manpower of developing nations is widened to migrate through various devices like enrolment in foreign institutions, sponsored training trips, scholarships etc. The method is common to most of the highly industrialized countries of the west. There are also others like West German industrialists who are known, since the early 1960s, to have their "brain hunters" in Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

The socalled "international migration" is mostly a one-way traffic. There are few, like the well known British scientist J.B.S. Haldane, who would like to migrate to developing countries like India. But the outflow of highly qualified manpower is much more from the developing to the developed countries, mainly to the US, UK, West Germany, Canada, Australia, and so on. For instance in 1965, 100 highly skilled professionals migrated from India and the number rose to 1500 in 1967. Some 3,141 highly qualified Indians migrated to the US alone in 1970. Likewise, the number of people emigrating from Philippines increased from 90 in 1965 to 1,066 in 1967. And the highly skilled manpower migrating from Argentina exceeded 8,000 between 1950 and 1970.

During the first half of 1960, the number of highly skilled personnel migrating to the US was 37,800 from Asia, 2100 from Africa and 39,700 from Latin America. The countries which are most affected by this outflow of talent are India, Sri Lanka, pakistan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Moroccu, Nigeria, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela. The outflow to Britain is equally large but it is largely from Commonwealth countries.

It is difficult to quantify the loss to developing countries due to brain drain and its corresponding gain to countries to which people migrate. Yet, economists of the third world countries have developed some indicators of loss and gain which show that the qualitative loss to the developing country is much more than the gain to the receiving developed countries.

COST

It has been estimated that the average cost of training one specialist is roughly Rs 1,40,000. Taking into account the outflow of highly qualified manpower to the US between 1962 and 1967, the developing nations lost about Rs 315 crore on their training alone. Indeed, the total loss as a result of migration to the US between 1962 and 1967 would amount to over Rs 6,350 crore if we take into account the overall economic and scientific research value of these people.

According to an UNCTAD report, in 1970 Asia incurred a loss of Rs 2,100 crore on account of training of personnel who eventually migrated to the US; the Philippines and India together lost about Rs 630 crore. A UNESCO study Impact of Science and Society (Nov. 4, 1973) points out that "developing countries.... subsidise certain technical and research work carried on in western nations."

Besides, the developing countries also lose the income which the emigrants would have generated by their work within these countries. An UNCTAD study points out that every scientist or doctor who comes to work in the US brings that country a net profit raining from Rs 1.75 to Rs 4.9 million.

Since a large percentage of highly qualified manpower migrates to the United States, most of the economists have quantified the gains to the US. Another UNCTAD study points out that in 1970, emigrant engineers from Asia contributed $1,335 million to the US economy, African emigrant engineers $166 million and Latin American engineers $118 million. Similarly, Asian doctors contributed $1,092 million, African doctors $121 million and Latin American doctors 214 million to the US economy.

The contribution of natural and social scientists is considerably less. In 1970, natural scientists from the Asian countries contributed $388 million dollars to the US economy, while the contributions of African and Latin American natural scientists was $76 million and $42 million respectively. Besides, social scientists from Asia, Africa, and Latin America contributed $86 million, 11 million and $12 million respectively.

U. S.

As regards the countrywise contribution of highly skilled emigrants to the US economy, the Philippines topped the list followed by India and Africa (as a whole). The emigrants from the Philippines contributed $874.5 million to the US economy; Scientists and engineers $383.8 million and doctors $496.8 million.

Highly skilled Indians contributed $874.5 million to the US economy; scientists and engineers $718.2 million and doctors $156.3 million. The contribution of emigrant African and middle eastern scientists and engineers to the US economy is more than the contribution made by their emigrant doctors, while the emigrant Latin American doctors in the US have contributed more than their emigrant scientists and engineers. The latin American countries affected most by the exodus of doctors are Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia and Ecuador.

Admittedly, the US is the largest aid-giver, but the economic benefits derived by the US from the highly qualified persons from the countries which receive this aid more than offsets the aid. For example, in 1970, the US development assistance amounted to $3.1 billion, according to an UNCTAD report, but the income generated by emigrant Asian, African and Latin American scientists, engineers and doctors was of the order of $3.7 billion. (It should also be remembered that most of the US aid is given in the form of loan which has to be repaid with interest).

Thus, the problem of brain drain is a gigantic one for the developing nations. It is, therefore, essential for them to find ways and means, jointly and severally to put an end to this outflow of valuable human resources which can be used for their own development - NPA Feature Service.

The challenge for education

The following presentation was made by Dr. T. J. Samuel at the founding conference of the National Association for Indo-Canadians.

During the post-war period about four million immigrants uprooted themselves, packed up their precious possessions and came to Canada to transplant themselves in a new country, to begin a new life. About 190,000 of them had origins in the Indian subcontinent, i.e., whether they came directly from the Indian subcontinent or not, whether they came via Karachi or Kampala, Capetown or Georgetown, their ancestors culturally had what I may call the Indo-Pak-Bangla-Lanka origins. Approximately 100,000 children have been born to them here. Thus during the post-war period almost 300,000 people of origins in the subcontinent of India have settled in Canada.

The presence of a not-so-insignificant a number of Indo-Pak-Bangla-Lanka immigrants in Canadian Society, which is not so used to them, has presented a great challenge to the process of education- for both the native born and the newcomers. I must mention that the word education is not defined in a formal sense here. One cannot say that the process of education has been going on very smoothly. Had it been so, we would not have witnessed situations indication of prejudice and discrimination currently seen in Toronto, Vancouver and to a certain extent in Ottawa and other cities.

Education is a two way street. We, newcomers to this society, need to educate ourselves on the way in which this society operates. The values of this society, though they need not be accepted as they are, should be fully understood. Certain failures of immigrants of origins in India in this respect had been partly responsible for some of the problems we face today. It was easier for the well-educated immigrants to understand Canadian ways and adjust their behaviour pattern accordingly, but the less-educated found it harder. Therefore, within our communities we have to work to improve this process of education. I do not mean to say that we should accept everything we see here at face value. That will be tantamount to throwing away all the cultural heritage we brought with us. That will also be opposed to the spirit of multiculturalism currently accepted officially.

In many ways this type of education is not that hard to handle. Immigrants usually are intelligent, deligent, and flexible enough to learn Canadian ways.

IGNORNCE

What is difficult is the opposite - to remove the immense amount of unbelievable ignorance one finds in Canadian society at large with respect to immigrants of our backgrounds. And in many ways it is this ignorance that is creating situations of prejudice and discrimination I referred to earlier. I feel, and very strongly, that the iceberg of prejudice formed by the freezing cold of ignorance can be melted away only by the warmth of sunshine provided by knowledge through education. This is where some emphasis has to be laid. This is where we should make some significant contributions if we want to live and prosper in this society.

An average Canadian, for example, does not know very much about us, whether a Hindu speaks Hindi or Hindi speaks Hindu, whether a Muslim worships, eats or abhors a pig. He does not know whether it is a Buddhist or a Sikh who normally wears a turban, or whether curry grows on the curry tree or not. I have heard of a school teacher in the Ottawa area who taught as recently as 1976 that when an Indian dies, the life of his wife is also in jeopardy. She is, according to this learned teacher, thrown into the funeral pyre of the husband.

Most tragic, perhaps, is the fact that most members of our society couldn't careless - one way or the other. They have more "important" things to think about - bread and butter issues, pursuit of happiness, T.V. programs, football and hockey games.

MEDIA

I would like to suggest a three-pronged approach to the process of educating the vast majority of Canadians. First, the overwhelming importance of the media should be duly recognized. T.V., radio, newspapers, magazines etc. can play a most vital role in this process of education. One has to realize that it is the media that make or mar our image. So far they have not done much on the positive side and there has been quite a bit on the negative side. Therefore, we need to exert an influence on the media. The ways in which we can improve our image through the media are by knowing responsible people in the media, contributing to various items that appear in the media, correcting them when they misrepresent or misintrepret us, seeking careers in the media for our children (if it is too late for us) and last, but most important of all, by owning them.

GOVERNMENT

Secondly, governments at all levels need to become more actively involved in protecting the human rights of visible minority groups such as ours. At the federal level we have been hearing a lot about the impending legislation to set up a human rights commission. The impending legislation is still pending while we keep on fending for ourselves. Another government initiative at the federal level is the need to earmark more funds under the multiculturalism program for assisting visible minority groups through programs designed to promote a better understanding of such groups in the larger Canadian society. Equally important the invisible, unofficial, but nonetheless effective, ceilings on advancement of civil servants who belong to visible minority groups, need to be demolished.

The provincial governments can play a most useful role through the educational institutions. In order to assure that the younger generation will grow up without the prejudices of yesterday's generation. It is necessary to take multiculturalism to our schools. This can be accomplished by appropriate revisions of curricula, special cultural programs and appointment of more teachers from visible minority groups such as ours.

Also employment policies of provincial and municipal governments should reflect their interest in, and concern for, visible minority groups such as those of origins in the subcontinent of India.

In short, we need to influence the programs, policies and polticians at all levels of government.

OUR ROLE

Thirdly, stressing our role in the process of educating the vast majority of Canadians, we may have to adopt the philosophy, "They shall know us by our deeds," and live up to that philosophy. This means, apart from our day-to-day economic and social activities, we have to become much more involved in the community in which we live. We have the opportunity to become actively involved in voluntary organizations, business and professional organizations, service, clubs, and even political parties. Through active participation in them, and through interaction with other members, we can help in the process of educating the larger society in which we live.

In conclusion, I would like to add that if you carefully examine human history, you will notice that it is more and more a race between education and catastrophe. We Canadians can either opt to live together in harmony or live together in hostility. The fact of the matter is, we are together. The earlier we recognize this the better for all of us.

SITE helps Third World

London, Sept. 12 (Samachar): One of the most striking outcomes of satellite instructional television experiement (SITE) has been the new-found confidence among all those who have been involved in the unique experiment and this bodes well for India taking a more positive role as a Third World leader in the future.

It should also be an encouragement to other developing countries to discover that success in ambitious technological projects is not the prerogative of advanced countries.

Toronto survey

According to a Toronto Board of Education Survey in 1975 three and a half percent of school children in Toronto were born in the subcontinent of India. 257 students specified their mother tongue as Punjabi, 97 as Gujarati, 76 as Urdu, 69 as "Pakistani" and 324 as "Indian" — probably South Indian languages and Bengali.

A Swami and his message

By Prof. S. A. Nainapally

Swami Chinmayanandaji (Sri Swamiji) is too well known the world over to need any introduction. He has been conducting Gyana Yagnas, expounding Vedanta in a scientific manner for the past twenty five years. Sri Swamiji, who was scheduled to conduct two Spiritual Camps in New York and California was not able to leave India. Dayananda Sarasvati (Swamiji) conducted the New York Camp.

Swamiji, the foremost disciple of Sri Swamiji, is a master of Sanskrit, Logic and Analysis. Travelling extensively throughout India, he has given over 90 Geeta Gyana Yagnas.

Swamiji had a very difficult task at the New York Camp. All were eagerly expecting to meet their Spiritual Father, Sri Swamiji, with whom they had developed emotional ties over several years. There was disappointment followed by confusion due to the absence of the Master. In this atmosphere came a stranger.

He said, "I can understand the sense of disappointment you are feeling at Poojya Gurudev's absence - but at least you must be feeling relieved that some Swami is here!" Soon afterwards Swamiji had completed control of the audience.

Right from the first lecture, Swamiji never took any additional rest to recover from the strain of the journey but plunged directly into ceaseless activity.

What we thought to be a very demanding schedule, was dismissed by Swamiji as a mere holiday compared to his busy schedule in Bombay.

The Camp schedule was very tight. There were about 150 participants in New York and 200 in California (Humboldt State University).

COMMON THREAD

In Swamiji's method of teaching, a thread runs continuously through his various classes, although the morning and evening texts are different. A theme expounded in the evening class continues and gets further unfolded in the meditation class, and then again further developed in the morning Upanishad class and so on. In fact, during the first few days, Swamiji did not take up the texts at all but confined himself to basic exposition. Swamiji does not claim for himself any originality, and insists that his teaching is the traditional Vedanta. But as in Indian Classical Music where each musician develops a raga in his own style, so it is in Vedanta; each Master unfolds the Truth in his own inimitable way.

The main problem with me (any human being) is that I am not happy with myself. I feel incomplete, and this incompleteness manifests itself in all my activities. It creates desires for wealth, friendship, intellectual pursuits etc., and I believe that when these are added on to myself, I will be happy. If I don't gain an object that I desire, I will be upset and if I do not get it, I will be happy for a moment only to begin a search for something new! In addition to running after desirable objects, I try to avoid undesirable ones. Thus my life is a perpectual struggle, called Samsara, to achieve happiness. The question naturally arises as to whether it is possible for me to be free from this struggle. In other words, my struggle is to become a different being in whom there is no desire to become different. Such freedom is variously called Liberation, Niwana, Salvation, self-knowledge etc. At this stage it is interesting to note that although I want to be different, and I want people around me to be different, I do not expect the same about trees, mountains, landscape etc. I appreciate them as they are.

The above problem is very much with me, and I cannot give it up. This problem is peculiar to a human being. Animals, who are largely governed by their instincts, do not have this problem. Can I solve it by doing something? It is my experience that I go on a vacation and forget my problems, but the problems return soon after the vacation is over! This fundamental problem cannot be solved by any number of actions.

This desire to be complete or full is a natural desire like hunger, breathing, thinking etc., and has a means of fulfilment. It cannot be achieved by any effort be it physical, mental or intellectual. Nor will it be achieved by making no effort. So I am driven to the conclusion that completeness i.e. freedom from all limitations, is an achievement that is already achieved. Only I am ignorant of this fact! The traditional example is that of a person who has misplaced his keys in one of his coat pockets, and who is looking for them all over.

How do I know that I am complete? I have experience of completeness in deep sleep, rare moments of joy, at the moment of achieving a desired object etc. But I have no knowledge of this completeness. Swamiji illustrated the difference between knowledge and experience thus: I experience sunrise and sunset, but I have knowledge that the sun never rises nor sets. It is interesting to note that my knowledge of the sun does not interfere, in any way, with my enjoyment of the sunrise or sunset. Thus knowledge includes experience but is beyond it.

GURU'S ROLE

Knowledge of myself as a complete being is my natural, normal state. It distinguishes me as a human being from an animal. When I get this knowledge, I need not be proud; actually I will be ashamed of my previous state of ignorance! This self-knowledge can be obtained only by removing the ignorance of myself as a limited being. And this is done with the help from the Guru (the meaning in Sanskrit is one who destroys ignorance). Swamiji explained that there is only one way to self-knowledge, namely the removal of ignorance; the other so-called paths merely prepare the mind. Vedanta is a means to this knowledge, and it is to be acquired through the teaching of a qualified Guru

WHO AM I?

Then came perhaps the highest point of Swamiji's Teaching, namely, "Who am 'I?'", an enquiry which, though traditional, was recently made famous by that great sage of Tirurannamalai, Bhagvan Sri Ramana Maharshi. In this lecture, the entire audience was electrified, and got that sublime Vision of 'I' Atman. In that knowledge there is only one with the second, all problems dissolve, and one is aware of one's fullness, completeness.

Readers are sadly mistaken if they imagine that this Teaching is dull or difficult or serious. Swamiji's method of unfolding concepts is full of joy, laughter, stories, Sanskrit derivations, logic humour, sacrasm; one is not conscious of the passing time. He makes us laugh at our own follies. His eloquence, his mastery over the English words — especially puns- and, last but not least, his acting cannot simply be described. In this method of "unfolding" each term such as Atman, Brahman, Eternal, Immortal etc. are clearly explained, and only then used. An unfortunate situation is that we have seen and heard these words since our childhood, and we still have childish notions about them. This "tyranny of words" is very difficult to destroy except by listening to a Master with an open, relaxed yet receptive mind.

Swamiji analysed 'I' step by step. As one peels an onion, Swamiji showed how 'I' is different from my body, my sense organs, my mind, my profession, my name, my memory, my ignorance etc. All that remains is "I am", the same for everyone. One would expect that after denying everything, one would reach a void. But the existence of 'I' is known to me beyond any doubt; no proof or argument is required. And the greatest surprise is that just when one is expecting to reach this void, Swamiji in a fantastic sweep, shows how this 'I' encompasses time, space, the world etc., in fact, everything that is known or unknown! At this moment one confirms that 'I' is full, limitless, infinite.

It is to be noted here that once this highest point of his Teaching was reached then onwards, in each and every lecture, Swamiji literally took the audience with him to that sublime moment! It seemed that he could give that vision any time he wanted to!! Often it came in the wake of the conclusion of a rather spicy story.

BRAHMAN

Swamiji then explained the concept of Brahman (the Absolute Big) which includes everything existent and non-existent. Time and Space, all that exist in time and space are in Brahman but Brahman is beyond space and time. Since 'I' and Brahman are both infinite, and there cannot be two infinites (since each will limit the other) it follows that I am Brahman, one of the famous Mahavakyas.

Another investigation is to find the cause for this world. I was born into this world which is so orderly and where everything takes place according to definite laws; in fact pursuit of science is possible only due to this orderliness. Effect always implies a cause. Training the source we conclude that it must be all intelligence, all knowledge, all powers. Swamiji then beautifully explained the concept of the Lord (Iswara) and his relationship with the individual. This relationship is at the root of the so-called Bhakti Marg. Swamiji warned that contrary to popular belief, Bhakti is not easy unless one knows the Iswara and his relationship to oneself. This relationship must also be understood to follow Karma Yoga. Swamiji showed with suitable illustrations how Karma Yoga is not merely (i) doing actions and more actions, or (ii) dexterity in action, or (iii) not expecting fruits of action. Karma Yoga is based upon the attitude of accepting "Prasad". When anything is offered as prasad, be it a flower, a leaf, water, sugar etc., one accepts it with a blessing without a murmur, with a sense of gratitude, humility, receptivity, sanctity and sacredness. When there is touch of the Lord, I can never be cheated. Any action of mine will have a reaction according to the laws of the Lord. Therefore I must accept the reaction as a prasad and not react to this reaction. This is Karma yoga.

It is impossible to convey the sublime Vision which was unfolded by Swamiji. In the audience were many professionals - doctors scientists, engineers, business executives mostly Americans and Canadians. All were literally swept off their feet by the magic eloquence of Swamiji. Those who have heard Sri Swamiji's lectures and experienced the indescribable bliss will find the same in his most worthy disciple. The two Masters use similar techniques, and yet they are different. Glory to the Guru- Shishya Parampara that eternally produces such Masters.

Those desirous of pursuing the subject matter further may please contact: Chinmaya Mission [West], P. O. Box 2753, 94558 U.S.A.

Probe into agricultural universities

By Jampa Sangya

India owes its green revolution partly to the work done by the agricultural Universities. Starting from the first one established in Uttar Pradesh in 1960, their number has swelled to 21 in 16 years. This is in addition to the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research (IIAR), which holds the status of a 'deemed' University.

Now, the Govt. of India has appointed a high level committee in co-operation with World Bank Experts, to critically assess the functioning of these universities. This move stems out of the Govt's desire to check any haphazard growth and proliferation of these universities.

The Union Ministry of Agriculture is keen that these universities should have good farms of their own. Then they could provide practical training to students in new methods and practices for increasing outputs. Unfortunately, some agricultural universities suffer from lack of land to do so.

Why agricultural graduates and post-graduates seek jobs instead of using their knowledge on farms, will be brought to light by this survey. Many thousands are on the live registers of the employment exchanges.

Also, this probe can help evolve a plan wherby the agricultural, animal husbandry and the fisheries departments are able to draw upon these universities for agricultural development. It has been observed that a working balance does not seem to be in operation at present, as it ought to be.

This is the first time that farm science is receiving its due attention. Probably this is being done with a view to see that a continuous review and improvement of agricultural technology flows to millions of cultivators.

In fact, these universities were conceived for bridging the communication gap between agricultural scientists and administrators on the other. How useful these agricultural universities have been in doing so is proposed to be studied by this committee.

SITE praised

London, Sept. 14 (Samachar): India's SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment has apparently provided inspiration to experimental television personnel from developing Commonwealth countries.

This impression has been gathered from comments by members of a Commonwealth study group which visited SITE in April.

The group has praised SITE in superlative terms for its achievements. There are also eloquent comments by individual members of the group over India's scientific and technological progress in general.

Miss Theodossiadou from Cyprus, said, "Many of us here today see India emerging as a powerful giant using science and technology to shape her destiny."

"the manner in which SITE has been run has been an inspiratin to me and I propose on my return to Ghana to contact the Director-General of Community, Viewing and suggest that he revive our short-lived program of community," said Mr. Bannerman, of Ghana.

What impressed Mr. Chilangwa of Zambia most has been "the way in which India has prepared SITE and operated it without foreign materials or personnel apart from the satellite itself."

Samachar correspondents in 20 countries

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar): India's national news agency, Samachar, will soon expand its international coverage by posting correspondents in 20 countries, the consultative committee of the Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Information and broadcasting was informed.

Dr. Dharam Bir Sinha, Deputy Minister, explaining the steps taken for closer coordination among the non-aligned countries in the sphere of information to play an active role in the functioning of non-aligned countries news pool.

A beginning had been made in the formation of news agencies pool, Mr. Sinha said, adding that similar arrangements would be extended for exchange of radio and TV programs and films. A committee of experts was studying the question of cable rates.

Rise in fish exports

Calcutta, Sept. 12 (Samachar): Exports of marine products from India is expected to touch the Rs 2,000 million mark by the end of the fifth Five Year Plan (1975-79), according to a spokesman of the marine Products Export Development Authority.

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Films

JAANEMAN
Directed by Chetan Anand
Produced by Dev Anand

Navketan studios decided to remake Taxi Driver after two decades, to celebrate their 25th anniversary. The story line of the new version Jaaneman is the same-the honest village girl sets out to find her twin-sister turned prostitute, in the city, and finds a husband (the taxi driver) in the bargain. Chetan Anand has directed and Dev Anand has played the lead role in both. But the other ingredients have been updated and Jaaneman emerges as yet another gangster film, smugglers, cops and the rest.

Our artistes, and audience love it both ways and the double role played here by Hema Malini suits them perfectly. The producers need not then resort to the usual gimmick-accidentally getting the modest village heroine drunk, so that libidinous urges come up in the form of insinuating dance and song, without compromising the innocent little soul. The double role neatly resolves the conflicting pulls of 'good' and 'evil' within an individual. The two are identified in separate characters, one of which an individual. The two are identified in separate characters, one of which can be safely rejected. Popular cinema deals in black and white, not shades of grey. Hema Malini is adept at both kinds of roles, displaying her artistry as village maiden as well as dancing her artistry as well dacing-girl and boss of a smuggling gang. This last role reminds one of her performance as the egotistic, vain mistress in Lal Patther, her career best.

Dev Anand has a habit of playing Dev Anand (perhaps the only time he played a character was in Guide) He is his usual swashbuckling self in Jaaneman. When will he turn away from the teenage roles he has outgrown to the character actor's parts, in the tradition of contemporaries Raj Kapoor, Pran and Dilip Kumar? Plastic surgery or no, the lines on his face are beginning to show. Johny Walker provided plenty of fun as Dev Anand's sidey in Taxi driver. Paintal's facial contortions are a poor substitute. Premnath's antics have the usual 'popular' appeal specially as comical Hanuman. Surely Durga Khote, the screen mother is too old to undertake all those rigorous torture scenes?

Production is expectably slick, only the alert will notice some patched up scenes in three dance sequences where innocuous landscape shots replace material objectionable to the censors. The rape scene has been trimmed, leaving only close-ups of Hema Malini's face and her screams. The censor's certificate says the film is 17 reels but its length of 4,000 metres could be packed in 13 cans.

Jaaneman may be an enjoyable romp but it comes as a disappointment from the Chetan Anand of films like Neecha Nagar and Haqueeqat.

SANKOCH
Directed by Anil Ganguly
Produced by RK Soral

In an age of remakes it is no great wonder to find **Parineeta** (the film based on Sarat Chandra's novel of that name) redone. The sentiments seem a little outdated, in the film's contemporary setting. The story centres on the belief that once a girl garlands a boy (her childhood playmate in this case) she becomes his wedded wife. It is unlikely that a girl today would tie herself down that way. We must then consider the garland purely symbolic particularly since it seems to have changed in texture each time the love-lorn girl (Sulakshpa Pandit) brings it out of her cupboard — the shrivelled marigolds turning to jasmine, withered but unmistakeable.

Perhaps the extreme romaticism of the plot leaves Jeetendra and Sulakshna a little cold. They are far more impressive than in their usual filmy performances, but perhaps not as tenderly emotional as Ashok Kumar and the incomparable Meena Kumari in the 1953 Bimal Roy production **Parineeta**. The character of the third man in the love triangle was unexpectedly sympathetic in **Parineeta** but in **Sankoch** he acquires some unpleasant overtones.

Sankoch has also departed from tradition in focussing so much attention on the heroine's childhood, probably as director Ganguly found a precocious child, Baby Chintu to play the role. Charming as her antics are, undue attention is placed on her rather adult concern with finding a bridegroom for her little doll. Such an incident could have been subtly underplayed, with effect. **Sankoch's** other additions are some ludicrous comic scenes between an I.S. Johar plagued by the muse and his partner Keshto Mukherjee. Hasmat's dialogues are patterned on the Bimal Roy version, with a melodramatic touch here and there.

Aruna Irani plays loudly, the role of a chattering Gujarati housewife, stock mannerisms and all. The milieu is lower middle-class, but the colour scheme is garish instead of drab. Jeetendra and Sulakshna both look out of place, he with a shaggy mane and Sulakshna with a very visible hairpiece tagged on to her bobbed hair, to acquire the respectable middle-class look.

The music by Kalyanji Anandji is attractive, **Gori chali hai sasural** is folk in flavour and Sulakshna's semi-classical song **Baandhi re kahe preet** is sung in refreshingly individual style.

Anil Ganguly was at his best in **Kora Kagaz**, yielded to the box office in **Tapasya** and serves up rather mixed fare in **Sankoch**. Even AK Hangal who is so convincing an actor has been made to overplay his scenes against Om Shivpuri.

DARSHAK IN
DEMOCRATIC WORLD

THE MYSTIQUE OF MEERA

In a country where woman has always been either devi or kulta, the role of Meerabai, the woman who transcends the oppression of men and the love of man for the love of a deity (albeit mate), has had a perennial fascination. It is no surprise then to learn how coveted a role such as that of Meera is, in our film world. But what does amaze is the realisation that Meera Shyam directed by Satish Kumar is the first Meera film in Hindi made in almost thirty years. There lies a tale behind this-the Meera myth has proved peculiarly unlucky to produce in recent years. In 1932 a year after the introduction of sound in Indian cinema, Ramnik Desai directed Meera Bai with Zubeida in the load role. Fifteen years later, two versions were made; one by WZ Ahmed with Neena and Shyama in it and the other by ES Tunda with a young M S Subbulakshmi playing the sonorousvonced saint.

While the regional films have reproduced the Meera theme, the last Hindi movie to portray a similar role of singer/saint was Kidar Sharma's classic Jogan, later abortive attempts were made to make films starring Meena kumari and Nanda.

Meera Shyam was launched in 1972 with Chaitali Dutt in the lead. After shooting three reels, she left as she felt unable to do justice to the role of the great saint. Within a year director Radha Kant had quit. The new director Satish Kumar had the script re-written by pandits Narindra Sharma and Priyadarshni. Then the financier backed out. Another financier was found, but he died before negotiations were complete. Finally the film was made in a continuous four month stint. Afraid that production may stall again, the makers did not see the rush prints till the last shooting was over, this incidentally, has affected the quality of the final print.

Nutan was one of the stars approached after the Bengali actress Chaitali, left. Having accepted the role, she declined a day later: 'I had a dream, Lord Krishna himself advised me not to do the Meera role'.

Meera Shyam is a conventional mythological set in a historical period, the era of the first Mughal invasions. It is also domestic drama, as the estrangements between husband and wife, wife and monter-in-law etc. are an inescapable part of the plot. In fact Kanan Kaushal at moments looks an ordinary housewife, not the chosen of the lord. There is a social angle too, in that the community rounds on the woman who breaks with the prevailing norms. Perhaps the unique feature of the Meera-Krishna relationship was the mingling of love that is erotic and divine, mystical and of the flesh. But this is obviously dangerous ground for the makers of a massappeal film. Meera Shyam steers clear of such subtleties by depicting Krishna as a young boy almost a child and Meera as a mystic in the best ascetic tradition.

The bhajan Sanvare Mat Ja, based on a classical raga sung by Lata Mangeshkar authenticates the devotional dimensions of the film. Her rendering of the Meera bhajans is inspired. She herself was so satisfied with the effect that she refused to accept payment.

Indo-Pak air mail service

New Delhi, Sept. 15 (Samachar): Exchange of air mail between India and Pakistan has been resumed.

Air mail services between the two countries were stopped following the suspension of air services in February, 1971.

There will be four dispatches a week on the Delhi-Lahore sector and five on the Bombay-Karachi sector, it was officially announced here.

Efforts to spread racism

WHAT YOU CAN DO

We suggest the following:

Write letters to:

1. Editor and publisher of Weekend Magazine who may be reached at: 347 Bay St., No. 600, Toronto, Ont, M5H 2R7, showing your indignation in publishing such a racist article meant to spread the poison of racism.
2. Send a copy of that letter to the author of the article Mr. Doug Collins, care of Vancouver Sun, Vancouver.
3. Publisher of your daily newspaper that distributed the Weekend Magazine and informing him that you intend to cancel your subscription to that paper because of that article.
4. Ask your local organization (India-Canada, Punjabi, Bengali, Malayali, Tamil, or what have you?) to take up the matter with the editor and publisher of Weekend Magazine and the publisher of your daily paper that distributed Weekend Magazine.

The readers of Canadian India Times are urged to either send a copy of the letter below or its variant in their own handwriting or typewritten to:

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration
EA Bourque Memorial Bldg.
305 Rideau St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Dear Sir:

The article 'Fear and Loathing in the Canadian Mosaic' by Doug Collins in the Weekend Magazine of September 11, 1976 is yet another example of how the facts on Canada's immigration policy are distorted by journalists with self-serving interests.

No doubt Canada has a free press. However, irresponsible journalism of this type, which attempts to convey the impression that Canada's social and economic problems are due to the racial composition and not the absolute levels of immigration at a time of economic difficulties, will only lead to the polarization of Canadian society culminating in destroying the country's multicultural character with violence, be it Coloured against White, English against French or West against East.

It is imperative that your department take positive steps in publicising the facts or lack of them on immigrants and immigration policy to dispel the fallacies the media often delve on. It is felt that your department must act to counter the ignorance that exists in factions of our society and thereby fulfil the responsibilities that have been entrusted to you.

M.P.s pension bill voted

New Delhi, Sept. 12 (Samachar) The Lower House passed a Bill to provide for payment of pension to members of Parliament.

Under the Bill, a person who has completed five years of membership will be entitled to a pension of Rs 300 a month. For every additional year served by the MP, he will be entitled to an additional Rs. 50 a month subject to a maximum pension of Rs. 500 a month.

Meet on Himalaya

Srinagar, Kashmir, Sept 15 (Samachar): A five-day international conference on Himalayan geology has begun in New Delhi on September 13.

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IN MEMORIUM : Mukesh

By Manjula Parshot

Today, Indian music lovers the world over, mourn the unexpected demise of this great artiste. I personally mourn for the loss of a kind human being who in the couple of hours I spent talking to him, came across as a dear and jolly gentleman. I am sure his exuberance and tremendous sense of humour, on many an occasion, has won as much admiration and praise as his talent and artistic contributions.

He began his career on the silver screen starring opposite Nalini Jaywant in Nirdosh, then moved over to playback singing in film Pehli Nazar. In between he tried a hand at film production, though his film Anuraag, due to technical problems never got off the shelf.

Devoted husband and fond father of four children Mukesh was very family oriented and if I remember right, has never been a target for spicy gossip in India's numerous film magazines His son Nitin has singing contracts in a dozen films. Of his two eldest daughters, one is a doctor, the other a business student. The youngest daughter, seems in all probability likely to follow in her father's footsteps. I could not help but notice the gleam of pride in Mukesh's eyes as he spoke fondly of his family.

Music to Mukesh was a religion. He practised in the early hours of dawn, then attended two shifts at the recording studios from 9 to 3 and/or 4 to 8. When I commented on his success, he replied, "my first successful hit was only the beginning of a lifetime of struggle and sacrifices to stay at the top." Surely it takes a big heart in a artiste of his calibre to make such a frank confession.

Commenting on the Emergency in India, Mukesh seemed happy that new government regulations were trying to eliminate crime and sex from Indian films. Hopefully, this would result in radical changes to the quality of Indian music also. Talking of art in films he commented "for that you have to go back to the old films." Basically a conservative at heart, he kept an open mind on modern trends, happy and content to remain in the background as a viewer only and not a participant.

The void he has left behind in the film industry may be filled, but the emptiness in the hearts of people he was closely associated with will remain. His family, closest friends, business associates, limitless fans and chance acquaintances like myself, once we get over the initial shock of his death will always wish "oh jane wale oh sake to lautke ana" (Oh departed one, please return if you can).

Cauvery accord

New Delhi, Sept. 10 (Samachar The southern Indian States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, have reached an agreement to end the five-year old dispute of sharing of Cauvery river waters.

The three States reached an "understanding" August 27 to set up a committee to work out a manner of sharing the available water in lean years and also to constitute a Cauvery Valley Authority.

Huge iron ore deposits

Durgapur, (West Bengal), Sept 14 (Samachar): A huge reserve of iron ore, believed to be the largest in country, has been located at Charia in Monohargarh of Bihar state by the state-owned Mineral Exploration Corporation.

According to the Steel Authority of India (SAIL), the apex body of the public sector steel plants, the results of the exploration have indicated a 1,970 million-tonne deposit of iron ore at the place.

Early election likely?

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar) Elections in the country will be held early but the decision about the exact date was entirely the prerogative of the Prime Minister.

Disclosing this in the Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament the Minister of State for Law, V.A. Seyid Muhammad, told the members of the House that the holding of elections was entirely the prerogative of the Prime Minister as was the well established practice in the parliamentary democracy and convention in other countries.

Ban to go

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar The Government of India has sought to lift the ban on company donations to political parties by proposing an amendment of the Companies Act in the Lok Sabha.

Vancouver newsletter

BY: GOPE SHEWA.

SWAMI DAYANANDA'S VISIT.
Swami Dayananda of Chinmaya Mission(West) who is coming to Canada for the first time, visited Vancouver on August 29, 1976. Swami Dayanand is a Master of Sanskrit and vedantic analysis. He is a traditional techer, who has been teaching students from all over the world at SANDEEPANY SADHANALAYA the CHIN - MAYA ASHRAM in PAWAI, BOMBAY, INDIA.
Swamiji delivered forceful lectures on Geeta in Hindu Temple and International House UBC. A big gathering of Swami Chinmayanand's followers took place in Raj Kapahi's residence when Swamiji spoke on ancient traditional Vedantic Teachings of India which unfolds the truth of one's self to the self.

LATA'MUKESH & MANNADEY VISIT VANCOUVER.
We were lucky to get 3 top singers of India one after another. LATA & MUKESH kept the audience spell bound when they sang old and new songs in Queen Elizabeth Theatre. Sudesh Kalia who sponsored their show, should be congratulated for arranging a disciplined gathering. Manna Dey's show proved successful beyond the expectations of the sponsors.
While I am writing this news letter, a very sad news of MUKESH's sudden death due to heart failure has reached us. It is really unbelieveable for a person like me who had a dinner with him one day before his departure to States. It seems Mukesh was knowing about his death because when someone asked him when he would visit Canada again, he said that this might be his last visit. Yes, we will never see our beloved singer again.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEB TATIONS.
This year Hindu parishad also celebrated independence day in the temple premises. Some were of the opinion, that Hindu Parishad being religious and cultural organisation should have left the celebration job with India Club or seme other such organisations.
But since membership strongly urged for the celebration, a nice program was chalked out by SUSHMA and with hoisting tri colour, the celebration started.
DARSHAN SINGH KHOSLA, the CONSUL GENERAL OF INDIA had also invited a large gathering at his residence to celebrate India's independence day. The President's message after flag hoisting ceremony was read out by Mr. Khosla.

PAKISTAN DAY.
This year Pakistan-Canada Association celebrated Pakistan day on a very big scale. The Association, keeping in view 'SAMJHOOTA' Spirit' of Indo-Pak agreement in the sub-continent invited other communities specially HinduCommunity to join with them in celebrations. HINDU PARI-SHAD, NATRAJ DANCE SCHOOL of MISS NIMMI BALI and many other East Indian organisations extended full support to the PAKISTAN-CANADA ASSOCIATION.

Sadru Ladak
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Roger Jandoo
293-1578

Mohindar Chug
291-8090

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Canada's help to improve farmer's lot

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa

It is a far cry from Canada to India, and yet the Canadian Hunger Foundation is trying to help improve the standard of living of poor Indian farmers by enabling them to increase the milk yield of their dairy cattle.

The Foundation seeks to achieve this objective by cross-breeding the local scrub cattle with high-pedigreed Canadian Holstein-Friesian stock. If properly managed, even three or four of these cross-breeds, it is estimated, can raise an average family well above the poverty-level.

One of the project-holders is the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation (PDDC), a non-profit organization working throughout that province. Its principal program is to assist small peasants in improving their dairy practices and capabilities, the emphasis being on helping them better their socio-economic plight. For this purpose, it has framed an extensive plan of cross-breeding, set up milk collection and distribution centres, establish centres for feed improvement and organized extension training for farmers.

300 COWS LIFTED

By way of effectively supplementing the Corporation's efforts, the CHF recently provided to it with 300 young Holstein-Friesians, along with a quantity of good-quality semen, for breeding when the cows have grown up. The cow-herd will be managed centrally on a cooperative basis and owned collectively by about 140 Harijan (untouchable) families which are, at the moment, eking out a bare existence much below the poverty-level.

Apart from providing a livelihood for landless families, the cow-herd will be utilized to build up bull centres for cross-breeding purposes. When the heifers come of age, by which time they would have gone through a period of acclimatisation under different climatic conditions, they will be bred by artificial insemination with bull semen imported from Canada. In fact, the supply of semen forms part of the Foundation's project, the aim being to set up bull centres of pure Canadian dairy breeds at the PDDC farm from progeny-tested male calves of the herd.

Within the next five to ten years, these bull centres should be in a position to provide the PDDC's artificial insemination programs with locally available high-quality semen for cross-breeding with native cows. Some of the cows will also be used for embryo-transfer, whereby they will be bred with good-quality semen and, after five or six days, the eggs transferred to local scrub cattle.

Mrs. Catherine Harvey watching the loading of Canadian cattle flown from Toronto.

RAPID MULTIPLICATION

This process will be used to multiply these quality cattle rapidly. Instead of the pure-bred cow bearing the usual one or two calves a year, she will be able to produce six or seven progeny each time she comes in heat.

The Hunger Foundation made special arrangements for the young heifers to be airlifted from Toronto to Delhi by a Pacific Western Airlines Boeing 707 — perhaps the largest ever air-transport of animals. After a short rest there, they were trucked to the PDDC farm at Rupar, near Chandigarh. There they were to have ample time to get acclimatised to their new environments. The farm machinery was shipped earlier.

The Foundation has been fortunate in being able to secure the voluntary services of Hari Dilawri, an automobile business magnate of Ottawa, who also hails from the Punjab, to function as Project Director. Himself a keen dairy farmer and fired by a desire to be of service to his country, Mr. Dilawri, who arrived in Canada 15 years ago, is expected to remain in charge of the project on site for the first three years. Working with some of his staff both from Canada and India, he will be simultaneously training local personnel to be able to continue the project thereafter.

$865,000 PROJECT

The overall cost of the project for the first three years of operation is $865,000, 41 percent of which will be local contribution and the balance Canadian funds raised by the Hunger Foundation with support and assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency of the Federal Government, the Ontario Provincial Government, private sources and individuals.

While at present an Indian farmer may average about a quart of milk per day from his native cattle, he should, it is claimed, be able to get as much as 18 quarts a day when the native cattle are cross-bred with Canadian bulls or their semen. This will enable him not only to feed his family better but also to give scope of having sufficient surplus milk to sell to make extra money.

Instead of exporting millions of units of semen from Canada to India, which would cost several million dollars, the Foundation decided to provide the PDDC, which already had the infra-structure, the means of setting up bull centres of pure-bred Holstein-Friesians in that country. This would result in a much lower cost to Canada and the development of a local capability that would reduce dependence on expensive imported semen.

The other project-holder is the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation (BAIF), also a private body set up in Maharashtra in the Gandhian tradition to assist marginal farmers in improving their livelihood. It has launched on an extensive cross-breeding program in several provinces of India to include artificial insemination with pure-bred Holstein and Jersy semen, farmer training, feeding advice and provision of financial inputs through cooperative loans.

The Hunger Foundation supplied the BAIF with 86 Holstein and 50 Jersy heifers, along with a quantity of good-quality semen. The Kanchan, near Poona, where they were put in isolation for intensive care Mrs. Catherine Harvey, a 30-year-old Project Officer for Asia of the CHF, accompanied the herd to Bombay.

More remittances from abroad

The Finance Minister, C. Subramaniam told Rajya Sabha that remittances by Indian residents abroad under the Government's Incentive Scheme to increase the flow of foreign exchange to the country "are going up."

The Non-resident (External) Account which was thirteen thousand pounds and 100,000 U.S. Dollars in November 1975 has gone up to 1,114,000 pound sterling and 23,224,000 US dollars in July 1976. Mr. Subramaniam said the Indian Residents abroad were allowed in 1970 to open Non-resident (External) Accounts designated in rupees. The balances in such accounts were freely repatriable and the income on the balance was free of Indian income tax.

A new scheme had been introduced with effect from November 1,1975 in which persons of Indian nationality or origin were allowed to open accounts in designated currencies (at present only pounds sterling and US dollars) and the funds as well as interests earned thereon would be repaid to the account holder or transferred elsewhere under his instructions in the same currency. Besides, the investment opportunities for Indians abroad had been liberalised.

Non-resident Indian or persons of Indian origin could invest in any public private limited company or any partnership proprietorship irrespective of the nature of their activities subject to the investor giving an undertaking not to seek repatriation of capital as well as the income accruing thereon.

In respect of export-oriented industries, investments up to seventy-four per cent would be allowed. Relatives of non-residents and persons of Indian origin are also eligible to apply for priority allotment of motor-cars/scooters, agricultural tractors, cement against receipt of foreign exchange from abroad.

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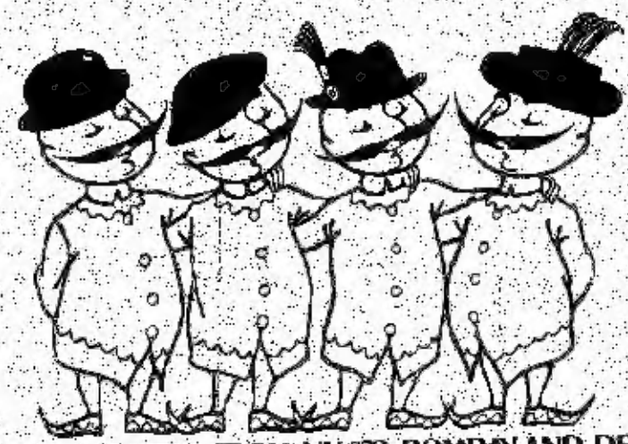

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Folk dances presented in Ottawa

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, September 12,1976

The Governor-General of Canada, Jules Leger, said on September 8 that he was greatly fascinated by the rhythm and colour in Indian folk dancing.

Mr. leger expressed this view to me after attending a two-hour program of folk performing arts, arranged by the Indian High Commission in co-ordination with the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, at which he and his wife were the guests of honour. Senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry and members of the

Diplomatic Corps were among the appreciative audience that packed the NAC theatre to capacity. Among them were also a good number of members of the Indian community.

VARIED REPERTOIRE

Canadian art lovers were afforded an opportunity at this presentation of witnessing, for the first time, Indian folk dancers and musicians provide a varied repertoire. Donning their traditional colourful costumes, the folk artistes from the states of Manipur, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh performed dances and sang songs that were a treat to watch and hear.

Conducted by Miss Usha Bhagat, the 28-member cultural troupe arrived in Canada from the U.S.A. after participating in the bicentennial celebrations. The High Commissioner, Uma Shankar Bajpai, gave a reception at the Arts Centre at which Miss Bhagat and the leaders of the different groups of the ensemble were introduced to the Governor-General and Mrs. leger. He had earlier given a reception at his residence to meet the artistes.

After giving another performance in Toronto on September 11 under the auspices of the India-Canada Association, the troupe left for Europe to give shows in West and East Germany Czechoslovakia and France before returning to India.

ROOTED IN RURAL LIFE

The folk dances of India are rooted in the lives of the simple, unsophisticated people of the countryside. Marked by gay abandon, they are their visible rhythmic expressions on happy occasions like the birth of a child, the marriage of a daughter, the season of plenty after harvest and the coming of the rains. In a subtle way, they reflect their natural milieu as well.

Of the dances performed in the capital by the group from Manipur State in East India, Lai-Haraoba, a new year (April-May) ritual believed to set the pace for a happy life, was danced by women with exquisite grace and drew thunderous applause.

Associated with the ancient lore of the rural people, Pung-Cholom depicted a downpour following the sound of thunder imitated by the beat of drums. Thang-Ta was a sword dance based on the martial traditions of Manipuris, which used to be the main attraction during the annual Jatra festival of the rulers. A dance of the virile Naga tribe in Manipur, Kabui-aga portrayed its life pattern.

The dances from the two adjoining States of Rajasthan and Gujarat in West India received equal applause for their charm and beauty. In Garba, a community dance of womenfolk, the performers balanced perforated earthen pots on their heads as they swirled in a circle clapping their hands. Supda, showing women winowing grain, depicted the agricultural pursuits of the village folk. In Dandia Ras, a mixed dance, the performers struck wooden sticks in varying patterns of rhythm that looked so spectacular.

A GRAND FINALE

Interspersed by the folk songs Langa, Pandvani and Manganiyar to provide musical interludes, the evening entertainment came to a close with the popular Basant Ras danced by the Manipuris bringing off a grand finale.

Camphor process popular abroad

Calcutta, Sept. 14 (Samachar): A process of stopping capillary bleeding by using camphor, which was developed by a group of experts at the Calcutta medical college a year ago, is gaining popularity in the USA.

Surgeon of the college Dr. P.N. Mandal, who has recently returned from the USA, told Samachar that some pharmaceutical units there had already started commercial production of camphor powder for this purpose.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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Indians for democracy active

During the first two weeks of July, S. R. Hiremath visited the U.K. and other Western European countries as a representative of Indians for Democracy and Committee for Freedom in India, to meet with organizations and persons, both Indians and Europeans, concerned about the human rights situation in India. He also participated in an international conference on "Strategies for Rural Development in India."

A wide variety of people and organizations helped to arrange contacts in various cities throughout Western Europe.

Besides speaking on the work in the U.S. of Indians for Democracy and Committee for Freedom in India for restoration of democracy to the people of India and establishing personal contacts, he explored the possibility of the following and reported his findings and recommendations to the above and other organizations with similar objectives.

1. Organizing a Clearing House for uncensored news and related articles of analysis of what is happening in India and arrangements for the widest possible dissemination of such news.
2. Coordinating public demonstrations and meetings on an international scale to keep up the pressure on the government of India until civil liberties are restored.
3. Working together for the release of political prisoners through organizations such as Amnesty International.
4. Suggesting to organizations in Europe that they submit reports of torture of political prisoners and loss of civil liberties in India to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Mr. Hiremath is making recommendations to organizations here in the U.S. and Europe about what can be done to better communication and coordinate efforts between interested groups in Europe and the U.S.

World Hindi centre

MOKA, (Mauritius) September 11 (Samachar): The three-day second World Hindi convention concluded here with the consensus that a world Hindi centre should be set up in Mauritius to coordinate the work being done in various countries and to bring out an international Hindi journal.

The function of the journal would be to promote, through the Hindi language, a proper climate for building up a new world order based upon the equality of man and on a new and harmonious integration of forces and spiritualism.

The convention requested Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius and chairman of the national committee of the convention, to give the lead in this matter.

Indian to lead human rights panel

Madrid, Sept. 13 (Samachar): The 57th conference of the International Law Association (ILA) has approved a proposal to set up an international human rights subcommittee to study regional problems in the implementation of human rights.

An Indian jurist, Subarta Roy Chowdhury, was invited to head the sub-committee.

The eight-day conference was presided over by the chief Justice of India, A.N. Ray, who had been president of ILA for the last two years. The conference elected Antonio Roderiguez Sastre of Spain to succeed Justice Ray.

Exchange reserves increase

New Delhi: India's foreign exchange reserves increased by Rs 2,675.1 million in May and by Rs 1,391 million in June this year respectively, Minister of Finance, C. Subramaniam has told the Lok Sabha.

SHAKEN

Bombay, Sept. 12 (Samachar) More than 250 people aboard Air-India's Boeing 747 "Emperor Ashoka" were shaken but unhurt when two of its engines caught fire on landing at Santa Cruz airport.

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Now that 'Labor Day' is over and the children have returned to school, you will find that you have a little extra time to devote to some work you especially wanted to do. While tomato is in good supply, it is a good idea to take advantage of it and freeze some for later use. Nothing will brighten up a meal next winter like a luscious tomato chutney. The season passes away tooquickly, so I thought I would give another tomato recipe wherein you can take advantage of this seasonal produce. Whether you are planning to preserve for economy or fun, you'll find it rewarding and satisfying when you proudly serve the foods you've stored yourself. While most of the farm or garden products have been picked, many persons still have some tomatoes, especially the green ones. Even if you don't have a garden, the abundance of local fresh green tomatoes on the market should lure yo into taking advantage of this low-cost, in-season produce. One of the reasons I like to make at least a few jars of relish or chutneys each year is I love the way the whole house smells while I'm doing it. There are only a few things quite as good as homemade relish and chutneys.

India is the home of countless chutneys and achars (pickle), all of which stimulate the appetite. No Indian food is complete unless it is accompanied by at least one of these homemade chutneys or achars. Chutneys are not preserved, but made daily from vegetables, fruits or fresh leaves. They may be sweet or sour, hot and spicy. Chutneys are cooked, but achars are marinated, rarely cooked. In India the pickle jar is kept in the sun covered with a cheese cloth. The jar is then shaken or stirred gently once or twice daily. But here in Canada you will be lucky if you get that much hot sunshine to prepare your pickle. So here is my pickle recipe that does not need sunshine; just hot oil will do the trick. They mature slowly and keep for a considerable length of time. In fact some of them may be stored for a whole year. You will find Indian pickles are made with oil rather than vinegar. Once you taste these delicious spicy mango, lemon and chili pickles, you may not like other kinds. Although mustard oil makes the best Indian pickles, olive oil or other vegetable oils can also be used for this purpose.

Nimboo Achar

12 limes
4 tbsp. coarse salt
1½ to 1 ¾ cup mustard or olive oil
1½ tbsp. roasted and crushed mustard seed
1 tsp. of each roasted and finely ground fenugreek and cumin
1 ½ tsp. ground ginger
2½ tsp. coarsely broken black pepper
8 small whole dried chilies, broken
3 garlic cloves, minced
Juice of 1 lemon

Wash and dry 12 limes, slice each one lengthwise into 8 pieces, or if you prefer into narrow wedges. Spread on a large platter and dust with salt, garlic, ginger, mustard, fenugreek, cumin, and black pepper. Sprinkle lemon juice and mix lightly. Cover with cheese cloth and leave in a warm place for 4 days.

Heat oil until it begins to smoke, then add dried chilies, and keep warm on a very low heat for 10 minutes.

Divide the lime mixture between two 1 qt. jars, add 4 chilies in each jar. Cover the jars with cheesecloth during the day, put on the lid at night. Let them stand in a warm place, shaking them several times each day. They can be used within the 10 days, but will keep for up to 6 months.

Green Tomato Achar

5 pounds green tomatoes
1½ tbsp picking salt
1 large onion, thinly sliced
6 to 8 green chilies, chopped
4 to 5 large garlic cloves, minced
1 tsp whole cloves
½ tsp. whole black pepper
1 tsp ground turmeric
1 cup mustard or olive oil

Wash tomatoes and dry thoroughly. Cut them into pieces (quarters or narrow wedges). In a large glass bowl combine the tomatoes with salt and let them stand for 24 hours. In a large heavy enamel saucepan combine tomato, onion, chilies, garlic, cloves, black pepper and turmeric. Bring the mixture to a boil, then cook gently about ½ an hour, stirring time to time. Add oil and simmer the mixture for another half hour. Remove the pan from the heat and let it cool. Spoon the achar into sterilized jars and seal the jars with the lids. Makes about 1 quart. To Sterilize Jars — Wash the jars in hot suds and rinse them in scalding water. Put the jars, the lids, and the rubber rings in a large pan and cover them with hot water. Bring the water to a boil, boil it for five minutes and turn off the heat. Let the containers stand in the hot water. Just before the jars are ready to be used invert them on a rack to dry. The jars should be filled while they are still hot.

Rumours against FP decried

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (Samachar — Indira Gandhi has deplored attempts being made by certain elements to create misunderstandings about family planning and some other new programs for their personal ends.

Mrs. Gandhi said the nation had undertaken some programs about which there had been talk earlier but which had not been launched so far. One of them was family planning.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Correspondence invited from Gujarati girls (20-24) for an educated well settled immigrant. Write to Dilip, 8124-108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 4M3.

Correspondence invited from young men settled in Canada or relatives of those willing to immigrate to and settle in Canada for a 26 years old Arora girl, university graduate. Caste no bar. Family settled in Canada. Write with recent photo to Box-1131, The Canadian India Times.

Well-established, americanised gentleman, 35, originally from Bombay, who enjoys the best of both worlds, invites matrimonial correspondence from beautiful, fair, progressive-minded girl with modern outlook, who can blend well in the North American society. No bars of any kind. Send photo and details to Box 1132 The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from MD, medical scientists and other professional persons for a beautiful Punjabi girl, 22, brought up and educated in North America. Girl, pharmacy graduate, working as staff pharmacist in hospital. Highly educated family well-settled in Canada. Please send photo returnable and full particulars in first letter. Box 1140, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for handsome young Brahmin boy of 25. Family well-settled in Canada. Please call at (416) 277-1536 or write The Canadian India Times. Box 1141.

Correspondence invited from a healthy, well-qualified youngman over 27 for a goodlooking Sharma girl working as a design artist. Write Box 1142, The Canadian India Times.

Match for goodlooking, Punjabi boy, 33, 5'6", divorced, highly-educated and well-paid Canadian professional. Canadian girl preferred. Box 1143, The Canadian Indian Times.

Correspondence invited from educated, handsome Jat Sikh from respectable family for beautiful, intelligent Jat Sikh girl, 24, 5'3", in Canada. Send details, returnable photo to Box 1144, The Canadian India Times.

Educated match for a goodlooking accomplished Hindu girl 21. Studying in U. of T. also working. Family well settled in Canada. Box 1145, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match wanted for an ambitious 33 year old South Indian Catholic male in Govt. Service. Give full particulars. Box 1146, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match wanted for fair, smart, attractive, Agarwal girl, presently in India, 21, B.A. (Bombay University). Brother well settled in Canada. Reply Box 1147, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted Brahmin immigrant girl for handsome, tall, 22 years old engineer from India. Willing to relocate. Contact Mrs. Sharma (416)497-4332.

Suitable well educated Sikh match for pretty Sikh girl 21, 5'4" graduated from Delhi University. Interested correspond with photo: 54 Ashmore, Chateauguay, Que.

Suitable match required for young attractive Punjabi University educated working girl, visiting family in Toronto until September end. Young man in early 30's highly educated and professional preferred. Tel: (416) 762-5381.

Suitable match for a tall, handsome Punjab Tonk Kashatri young man, 25, doing M.A. in Economics in India. Write to Surrinder Singh, M.A., M. Ed., Akal Sar Road, Moga, Punjab, India.

Wanted an immigrant girl for Punjabi gentleman, 24, B.A. Caste no bar. Call 766-1281 (Toronto).

Wanted suitable matches for two Punjabi sisters, both qualified graduate teachers. Father retired Army officer. Three brothers settled in Canada, other is officer in Indian Air Force, Box 1148, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a handsome wealthy Punjabi bachelor 34, with degrees with flourishing business. Girl should be slim, attractive, having matching intellect and real education. Caste, religion no bar. Post Box 186, Station 'M', Toronto.

Wanted a suitable match for an educated Ramgarhia Sikh boy 29, handsome and working on a Government project in India. Apply with photograph to box 1123, The Canadian India Times.

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Mukul to start

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For further information please call one of the following teachers: Malthi Kesarwani 733-1548, Indu Mehta 825-4476, Kumud Patel 737-4636, Shashi Prasad 741-2240, Kamala Rajan 749-1614, Prem Srivastava 733-7680

Chicago radio program on India

India was the topic of discussion on a two hour radio program in Chicago on Friday, August 27, 1976. The radio program "Extension 720" is one of the most popular radio talk shows, having the largest audience of any evening radio talk program in the Chicago Metropolitan area.

The moderator of "Extension 720" is Dr. Milton Rosenberg, who is very knowledgeable about international affairs and a very interesting and capable discussion leader.

"Extension 720" is aired on WGN radio.

Three panelists were invited to participate on the program. They were Dr. Richard Taub, Professor of Sociology and South Asian Studies, University of Chicago, S. R. Hiremath, Chairman of Indians for Democracy in Chicago and Anand Kumar, an active member of Indians for Democracy as well as a graduate student in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

The format of the two hour program was one hour of panel discussion and one hour of responding to listeners' questions which were phoned in.

Dr. Taub, who has visited India many times over the last few years and who has just recently returned, expressed his impressions of the superficial improvement of life in India which is caused by an underlying fear of reprisals from the government. He also discussed at length the reasons why the Congress Party cannot bring about real reform because of its composition of special interest groups such as large landlords and members of the monopoly houses.

Mr. Hiremath, who is a vocal critic of Mrs. Gandhi's present regime's actions, discussed the human rights situation in India and responded to the presentation of the government's point of view by asking why, in order to gain discipline in the country and for civil servants to work in their offices, human rights had to be removed from the country and severe damage needed to be done to the democratic institutions.

Mr. Kumar, also raising questions about the need for drastic measures beyond what could have been done under the law prior to the emergency, put the situation into historical perspective.

The calls from interested listeners, both Americans and Indians shows that not only is the media interested in what is happening in India (as shown by the fact that the topic was selected by the program), but members of the public are also interested. The station had only 25 lines available for people to call the program and all of them were busy.

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